



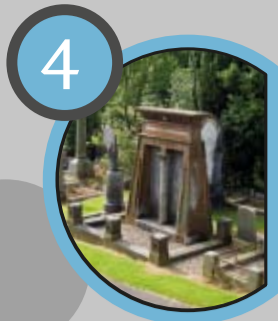
1

Samuel was a 15 year old boy from Templemore Avenue in east Belfast. He worked as a 'catcher' on a riveting squad in the Harland & Wolff shipyard.

He died as a result of a fractured skull and is reputed to be the first person killed in an accident during the building of Titanic.

Samuel Scott

DIED 20 APRIL 1910
R-474



4

The family of Alexander Herdman, who died aged 34, owned flax spinning mills in Sion Mills and Belfast. They also had strong connections with the Harbour Board – the deep water Herdman Channel in Belfast Lough is named after them.

Alexander Herdman

DIED 13 MARCH 1875
L-153



7

Born in Belfast on 16 February 1856, Frank Workman attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution and joined Harland & Wolff as a gentleman apprentice at the age of 17. He set up his own small shipyard in 1879. A year later George Clarke became his business partner and so began the Workman Clarke Shipbuilding Company. In its lifetime the yard went on to build 535 ships of varying sizes and tonnage.

Frank Workman

DIED 14 NOVEMBER 1927
K-346



2

Alexander Hogg was born on 1 March 1870 in Tullywest, County Down. Working for his uncle on the Shankill Road, he was a keen amateur photographer who set up his own professional studio by 1901. His work captured the industries of Belfast, but his interest in people and everyday life shines out of his photographs.

Alexander Hogg

DIED 25 AUGUST 1939
H2-190

He captured the 1907 Dockers' Strike and worked for both Workman Clarke shipbuilders and the Corporation Transport Department.



5

Edward Harland was founder of Harland & Wolff shipyard and MP for north Belfast. Born in Scarborough, he served his apprenticeship at the Robert Stephenson Company in Newcastle upon Tyne, then worked in shipyards in Scotland and England.

Edward Harland

DIED 23 DECEMBER 1895
M-987

In December 1854 he joined a shipyard owned by Robert Hickson on Queen's Island, Belfast. Four years later he bought out this yard and in 1862, he went into partnership with his personal assistant, Gustav Wilhelm Wolff. Harland & Wolff had been formed.



8

This is the family grave of James Thompson Harvey, a ship owner from Strandtown in east Belfast. It commemorates his son, Herbert Harvey, a Junior Assistant Second Engineer on Titanic.

Herbert Harvey

DIED 14 APRIL 1912
K-392

On the night she sank, he was last seen in boiler room five trying to help fellow engineer Jonathan Shepherd with the pumps.



3

Teacher, temperance campaigner, business woman and suffragette, Margaret Byers was a pioneer of women's education and founder and principal of Victoria College, Belfast.

Margaret Byers

DIED 21 FEBRUARY 1912
H2-667

She was born into a farming family in Rathfriland, County Down on 15 April 1832. After teaching at the Ladies Collegiate School in Cookstown, she opened The Establishment for the Boarding and Education of Young Ladies, in Belfast in 1859, later named Victoria College.



6

Thomas 'The Tobacco King' Gallaher was born on 27 April 1840. He served as an apprentice at Osborne & Allen in Derry City, where he learned to make popular forms of tobacco. In 1896, he opened a tobacco factory at 138 York Street. Thomas Gallaher dominated the tobacco industry, acquiring plantations and factories in Kentucky and Virginia. He was a progressive employer, being the first in his industry to reduce workers' hours from 54 to 47 per week and to introduce annual paid holidays.

Thomas Gallaher

DIED 3 MAY 1927
J-462



9

The historian George Benn was born in Tandragee on 1 January 1801. The family moved to Belfast and in 1819 while at school, he won a gold medal for an essay 'A History of the Parish of Belfast'.

George Benn

DIED 8 JANUARY 1882
K-447

With his brother Edward he made a fortune from iron ores from Glenravel in Co. Antrim. They used the money to endow three hospitals and other charitable causes, but he is best remembered for his book 'A History of the Town of Belfast' published in 1877.

Since 1869, over 250,000 burials have taken place here. These include William Pirrie, Chairman of Harland & Wolff shipyard, builders of Titanic; Thomas 'The Tobacco King' Gallaher, founder of Gallaher's tobacco company; Frank Workman, founder of the Workman Clarke shipyard; Dr Thomas Andrews, a medical practitioner and chemist whose pioneering work led to the development of modern refrigeration; and Alexander Hogg, one of the great photographers of the early twentieth century.

In the Victorian age, cemeteries were considered to be amenities, like parks and gardens, and were usually laid out in a similar way. Belfast City Cemetery was no exception. It was designed by the surveyor and landscape gardener William Gay of Bradford. He arranged the cemetery's road network in the form of a bell, perhaps reflecting the 'Bel' in Belfast. This beautiful design made the cemetery a desirable final resting-place for well-to-do Belfast folk, as is evidenced by the large ornate monuments.

The cemetery also captures the diversity, breadth and complexity of the city, with separate sections set aside for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish burials, as well as a Poor Ground.

The Maritime and Industrial Heritage Trail signs, will help you to uncover and explore this fascinating place. Use them to discover the memorials that make Belfast City Cemetery a place worth visiting, time and time again.

Belfast City Cemetery



16



Maritime & Industrial Heritage Trail



BELFAST CITY CEMETERY

Maritime & Industrial HERITAGE TRAIL

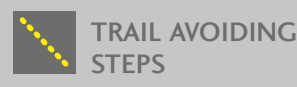


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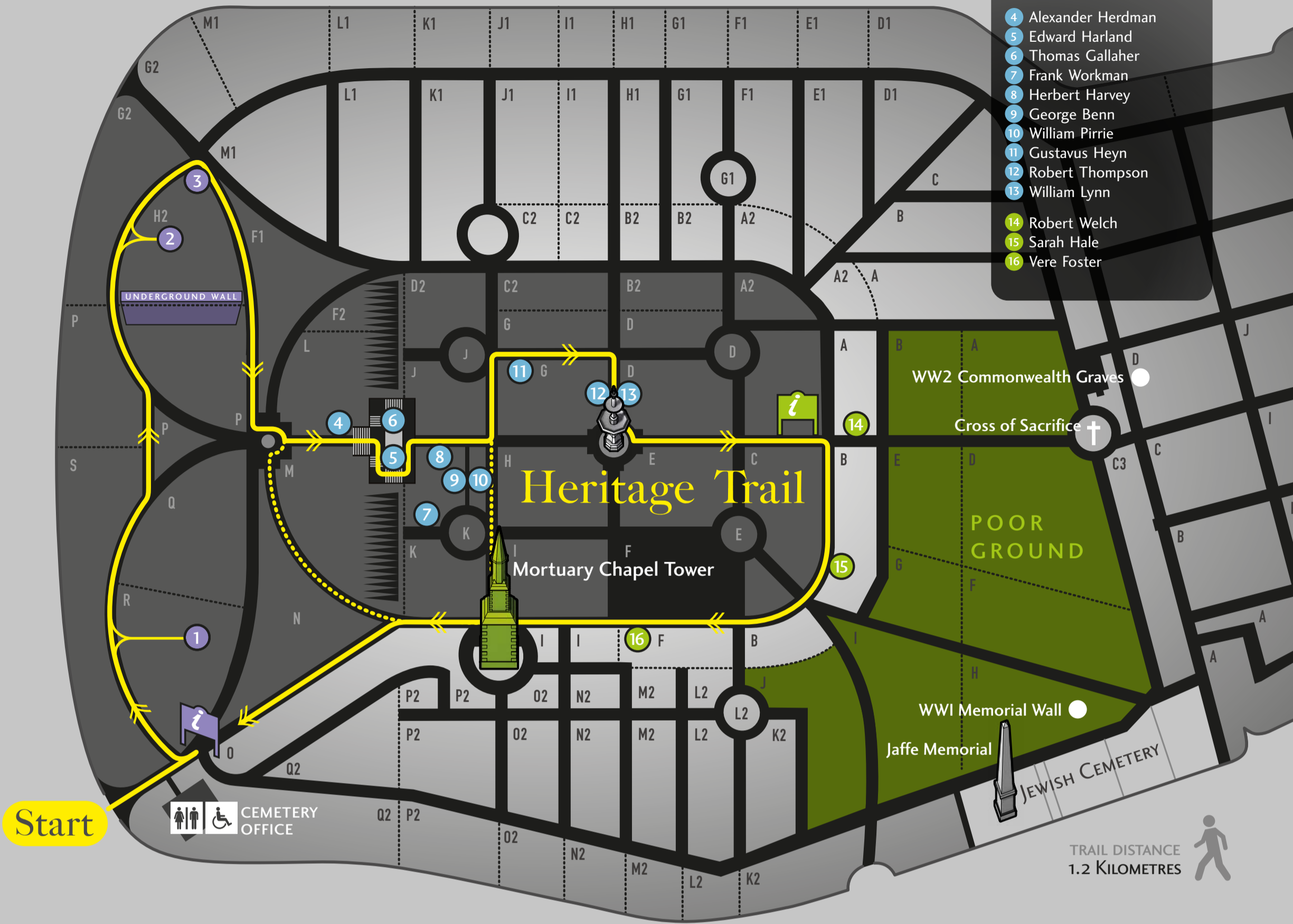


northernireland
tourist board





Find out more about the history of Belfast City Cemetery at www.belfastcity.gov.uk/citycemetery



Heritage Trail Graves

- 1 Samuel Scott
- 2 Alexander Hogg
- 3 Margaret Byers
- 4 Alexander Herdman
- 5 Edward Harland
- 6 Thomas Gallaher
- 7 Frank Workman
- 8 Herbert Harvey
- 9 George Benn
- 10 William Pirrie
- 11 Gustavus Heyn
- 12 Robert Thompson
- 13 William Lynn
- 14 Robert Welch
- 15 Sarah Hale
- 16 Vere Foster

Start



TRAIL DISTANCE
1.2 KILOMETRES



William Pirrie

DIED 7 JUNE 1924
K-468/9

William Pirrie, was born in Quebec on 31 May 1847, but returned to Ireland as a young child and was raised in Conlig, County Down. He attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution and aged 15 joined Harland and Wolff as a gentleman apprentice in 1862.

By 1874 he had become a partner, then chairman in 1894. Under his leadership, Harland & Wolff became the pre-eminent shipyard of its day. He was also a Lord Mayor of Belfast and was made a peer in 1906.



William Lynn

DIED 12 SEPTEMBER 1915
D-203

William Henry Lynn was an outstanding architect. He was born on 27 December 1829 at St. John's Point, County Down. In 1846 he was apprenticed to the famous Belfast architect, Charles Lanyon and in 1854, aged only 24, he became a junior partner in Lanyon Lynn and Lanyon.

He worked on many of Belfast's buildings, the most notable being the Custom House, Belfast Castle, the library of Queen's College (Queen's University from 1907), Belfast Central Library and the Bank Buildings.



Vere Foster

DIED 21 DECEMBER 1900
F-527

Vere Foster was one of the most remarkable figures in Victorian Ireland. Born in 1819 in Copenhagen, a grandson of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the wealthiest aristocrats, he abandoned a diplomatic career to devote his life to the ordinary people of Ireland. First campaigning to improve the terrible conditions on post-Famine emigrant ships, he later turned his attention to education as a way of overcoming poverty.

He personally subsidised millions of Vere Foster copy books, intended to equip poor children for better paid clerical jobs.



Gustavus Heyn

DIED 3 SEPTEMBER 1875
G-197

The shipping magnate Gustavus Heyn was born on 27 April 1803 in Danzig, Germany. After serving as an officer in the Prussian army, he came to Belfast in 1825 and founded the Heyn shipping company. He served on Belfast Corporation, was a Treasurer and Trustee of the General Hospital, later to become the Royal Victoria.

He became a naturalised British citizen through a special Act of Parliament.



Robert Welch

DIED 28 SEPTEMBER 1936
A-512

Born on 22 July 1859 in Strabane, and with a father who was a professional photographer, by 1876 Welch was employed by the Belfast photographer, E.T. Church. Seven years later he set up his own photographic studio. He specialised in outdoor photography and took thousands of photographs of the towns and scenery of Ireland, both for his own Welch's Irish Views and to be sold under the name Lawrence. Today, his most famous photographs are those he took as official photographer for Harland & Wolff.



The Poor Ground

This section of the cemetery is a reminder of just how vulnerable the poor were in Victorian times. More than 80,000 remains lie in these sections of the graveyard. The graves are aligned east to west and as most have no headstones or any other form of grave marker, they are referred to as paupers' graves. Many thousands of children lie here, victims of the infectious diseases which ravaged Belfast at that time. The McCutcheon headstone is inscribed with the names of eight children, most only a matter of months old.



Robert Thompson

DIED 3 AUGUST 1918
G-600

A prominent figure in Belfast's linen industry, Robert Thompson was the owner of Lindsay, Thompson & Co. of the Prospect Mills on the Crumlin Road, and the Mulholland works on the Grosvenor Road. He held a variety of commercial and civic positions in Victorian Belfast, most notably as chairman of the Harbour Board, a position he held until his death in 1918. The Thompson Dry Dock, the largest in the world, specially built to accommodate the Olympic class liners, was named in honour of his services to the Harbour Board.



Sarah Hale

DIED 7 MAY 1915
B-22

Sadie Hale lost her life while serving as a ship's typist on the SS Luisitania. The ship left New York on 1 May 1915 bound for Liverpool, carrying 1,257 passengers and 650 crew.

Shortly before 1pm on 7 May, a German U-boat U-20 fired a torpedo at the ship which sank in just 18 minutes with the loss of 1,198 lives.



Mortuary Chapel

The City Cemetery was opened on 1 August 1869 and the first burial took place there days later, on 4 August 1869. In 1874, a Mortuary Chapel was built by a local contractor Samuel Carson, at a cost of £1,040.

The Chapel was subjected to occasional vandalism and unfortunately it was burnt down on 7 July 1980. It remained in this state until 22 Feb 1985, when its ruins were finally demolished. All that stands today is the tower of the chapel.